DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 404 842 FL 021 662

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TITLE Kazakh (Qazaq-) Grammatical Sketch with Affix List.
PUB DATE 93
NOTE 35p.
PUB TYPE Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Affixes; Alphabets; Foreign Countries; *Form Classes (Languages); *Grammar; *Language Patterns; Non Roman Scripts; *Phonology; Spelling; *Uncommonly Taught Languages
IDENTIFIERS *Kazakh

ABSTRACT

Facts on the grammar of Kazakh, spoken in Kazakhstan, are presented. They are intended as a guide, not an instructional text. Information is presented in the form of notes and word lists on the following topics: orthography (the Cyrillic alphabet, spelling reform, stylistic and dialectal alternations, common misspellings, and homographs); phonetics and phonology (vowel system, diphthongs, consonant system, word stress and vowel length, and phonological changes); parts of speech (nouns, postpositions, numerals, adverbs, pronouns, and verbs); conjunctions; derivational morphology (denominal and deverbal adjectives); and interjections. A brief list of references and a list of inflectional and derivational affixes are included. (MSE)

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ED 404 842

KAZAKH (QAZAQ-) GRAMMATICAL SKETCH with Affix List

By Karl A. Krippes

Hieroglyphic Press, Columbia, Maryland

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0. Preface

The prestige of Qazaqstan among nations of the CIS is rapidly being recognized by businesses and agencies of the United States. This publication is made available through the Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, DC to help Americans have a smoother initiation to the study of Qazaq than they might have by relying of Russian-language materials.

This grammatical sketch is a compilation of facts as presented in Qazaq-language and Russian-language references. It is intended only as a guide. For a more indepth presentation of grammar with conversation, the student is referred to Learn the Kazakh Language in 70 Steps by Tangat Tangriberdi Kyzy Ayapova, Dunwoody Press (1993). If the student is inspired to write a more complete grammar of Qazaq than the one presented here, I have accomplished something.

Karl A. Krippes, Columbia, Maryland November 8, 1993

I Orthography

1.0 The Cyrillic Qazaq Alphabet

The Cyrillic Qazaq Alphabet was adopted in 1938 to replace the Arabo-Persian script in use until the revolution. The order given below is the one used in the Қазақ Тілінің Орфографиялық Сөздік [Qazaq Orthographic Dictionary] (1988) and dictionaires prepared and published after 1963 (see below).

Аа Әә Бб **Вв** Гг Ғғ Дд Ее **Ёё** Жж Зз Ии Йй Кк Ққ
Лл Мм Нн Ңң Оо Өө Пп Рр Сс Тт Уу Ұұ Үү **Фф** Һһ Хх **Цц Чч** Шш
Щщ ъ Ыы Іі ь **Ээ Юю Яя**

The letters in bold occur in loan-words from English and Russian. Words containing these letters are distinctively foreign because historically words beginning in **Ёё** [yo], **Юю** [yu], **Яя** [ya] became [jo], [ju], [ja], and Чч changed to [sh]. Щщ occurs at the beginning of Russian loan-words. But in the few native Qazaq words where it occurs, Щ is pronounced like a geminate or long шш, e.g. ащы 'sour', тұщы 'fresh'.

Aside from a few Russian adjectives borrowed into Qazaq, the vowel combination ий does not occur. However, ый and ыы do occur in a small number of cases, e.g. сый 'gift', сыйлау 'to make a gift', сиыр 'cow'.

Unlike Cyrillic Russian, Ее is pronounced [e] rather than [ye]. Уу is more typically pronounced [w] rather than [u], and Ии as [iy]. The alternation of Ғғ with a vowel in a few words, e.g. ғапу/апу 'apology', ғимарат/имарат 'edifice' is due to the fact that in these words of Perso-Arabic origin were written with the Arabic letter ayin in the pre-revolutionary period.

The pronunciations of Вв and Фф can be patterned either according to Russian as [v] and [f] or to native Qazaq as [w] and [p]. Persian loanwords which originally contained [v] and [f] are pronounced in Qazaq as [w] and [p], e.g. уақыт 'time', пайда 'use, benefit'

The letter һ does not occur in initial or final position, and it occurs only rarely in between vowels, e.g. шаһар 'city', қаһар 'wrath'.

Doubled vowels уу ұу and үу are not uncommon in the citation form of Qazaq verbs because the second vowel У is attached to a verb root ending in the same vowel, e.g. суу 'to cool down'.

1.2 Spelling Reform and Earlier Dictionaries

According to the editor of the Qazaq Orthographic Dictionary (Syzdykova, 1988:3), the spelling rules for Cyrillic were systematized by 1957 (i.e. when Shnitnikov's work was well underway in the U.S.), but the first Qazaq Orthographic Dictionary was published in 1963, two years after Shnitnikov's death and nine years after the publication of the first edition of Makhmudov and Musabaev's Qazaq-Russian Dictionary. Therefore, the learner will have some difficulty looking up words in a dictionary which predates the orthographic reform.

Two major changes in the formulation of Qazaq Cyrillic orthography centered around the letters ы and і (Syzdykova, 1988:1), which are a major problem for students wanting to use earlier bilingual dictionaries, in addition to the rearrangement of the ordering of the letters Қ қ, Ғғ and Ұұ (placed last in

older dictionaries).

1.3 Stylistic and Dialectal Alternations

Because there is no normative vocabulary of Qazaq, the student should be aware of common alternations in vowels and consonants.

1. Vowel Alternations

The vowels ы and а alternate in certain words, e.g. ыржыңдау/ыржаңдау 'to wink'.

2. Consonantal Alternations

The standard ң alternates with a less standard ңк/ңқ, e.g. ыңылдау/ыңқылдау 'to moan, groan', реңк/реңк 'color'. The consonants қ and х alternate, though х is typically a colloquial variant of қ, e.g. қана/хана 'house' (in compound words). Note the standard variation between қат 'letter' and қолхат 'voucher', хат-хабар 'news'.

1.4 Common Misspellings

Printed texts can present problems for the non-native reader due to poor print type or simple typographical errors. The commonest errors (indicated here by an asterisk) involve the **interchange** between the small form of the letters Е/Ә/Ө (е/ә/ө), e.g. *деріхана > дәріхана 'pharmacy', *бетен > бөтен, or the interchange between Ии and Ыы, e.g. *қоржыю > қоржию or *қоржимын > қоржымын.

As for the interchange between И и and Ы ы, it should be remembered that Ии is regularly used before Ю ю in the citation form of verbs (i.e. ию rather than *иу). However, in their conjugated forms (with tense and personal affixes), Ыы or Іі is added after a verb root ending in a consonant. The difference between *қоржыю and *қоржимын is that the former error is made by native Qazaq, but the latter by foreign learners of Qazaq.

A second type of error involves omission of the glide Й й, e.g. *күіктену > күйіктену 'to whelp'. A third type or error, which has more to do with poor quality newsprint than with actual misspelling, is the absence of the hyphen in Ү ү or the tail in Ң ң and Қ қ. As the student comes to understand vowel harmony and (consonantal) velar harmony, it will become easy to recognize this third kind of misprint. However, some rules of thumb are instructive. For example, the combination НД (nd) is less frequent than ҢД (ngd), and ҢД but not НД will vary with ҚТ or КТ, e.g. *жалбаландау > жалбаңдау 'to flatter'. Also Ү ү, but not Ұ ұ, will be preceded or followed by the velar consonants Қ қ or Ғ ғ or back vowels а/ы/о. For example, *күйрық > құйрық 'tail', *мүйіз > *мүйіз 'antler'.

1.5 Homographs

Where as English as homophones (words sounding the same, but spelled differently), Qazaq has a number of homographs (words of different meaning, spelled the same). If one includes verb roots, there is even more overlap than with nouns alone. Except for the verb stems, most dictionaries will list each

homograph separately. Here are some of the most common ones, with the graphemes written once followed by the meaning of each homograph (BB & K 1962:242).

Graphemes	Homograph 1	Homograph 2	Homograph 3
бас	head	press!	
бөле	two sisters' kids	swaddle!	
қас	eyebrow	shore	
қасы	their enemy	comb!	
ақ	white	flow!	
ат	name, noun	horse	shoot!
ас	meal	hang!	
аш	open	hungry	
үй	house	pile it!	
қара	black	look!	
қой	sheep	put/stop it!	
қу	clever	catch up!	
шаш	hair	scatter it!	
көр	tomb	see!	
қал	birthmark	stay!	
жара	wound	be useful!	
жар	ravine	cleave it!	
жүз	face	hundred	
шақ	tense, time	smash it!	
тақ	throne	sew!	
сал	gentleman	put!	
өр	slope	braid!	
шал	old person	stumble!	
там	cemetary	drip!	
той	banquet	eat up!	
от	grass	fire	

II Phonetic/Phonology

2.0 Vowel System

There are three types of Qazaq vowel graphemes, which may be classified as front or back round, front or back unrounded, middle or neutral, e.g.

Table 2.0 Qazaq vowels

	front		back
rounded	ө ү		о ұ
middle		э	
unrounded	е і		а ы я

In addition, there are the glides и [iy], ю [yu] й [y] and у [w]. Examples which show that и, ю and у are not subject to the same vowel harmony rules as other vowel graphemes are: ителгі 'gerfalcon', иін/иық 'shoulder', күлу 'laughter', сұғу 'to pass through', тігу 'sewing', тыю 'to forbid'.

In Qazaq orthography, the glides й and у are also treated as consonants. This is an important concept for understanding spelling and affixation rules. In particular, an affix beginning with a consonant cannot be attached directly to a root ending in й, у or ю, but requires that the affix be preceded by a vowel ы/і (for noun and verb roots).

In English and Russian loan-words the graphemes э and ю obey special vowel harmony rules. Though э generally behaves like Qazaq е, Qazaq words ending in ю (a substitute for *ийу) add affixes according to the vowel in the preceding syllable of a word.

Compare the consonant and vowel combinations in the following words in terms of their vowel harmony: күміс 'silver' vs. қымыс 'qumiss', көңіл 'heart' versus қоңыр 'chestnut-colored'

Hereafter, all noun or verb roots which contain the vowels а, ы, я, о, ұ are referred to as "velar", but those containing the vowels ө, ү, і, е are "non-velar". This label will be important to distinguish allomorphs of one basic inflectional or derivational affix.

2.1 Diphthongs

Qazaq orthography has diphthongs which can either be written with two graphemes, as they are pronounced, or with three graphemes. In the case of three graphemes, the second is always й or у, and the third ы or і depending on vowel harmony rules and various other factors. For example, in ауыр 'illness' and ауыз 'mouth', ы is needed to separate the consonantal grapheme у from the following consonant, and in order for the stress to be final rather than initial. In құйрық 'tail', only two graphemes ұй are needed for the diphthong, rather than *ұйы because stress does not fall on the syllable containing the diphthong.

If a verb root ends in Йй, the reflexive ын/ін and passive ыл/іл are added, rather than н and л, in the derived forms. For the learner the concept using three graphemes to represent what sounds like a diphthong in spoken Qazaq is more understandable if one keeps in mind that the stem already

contains a diphtong written with two graphemes. and that Qazaq orthography treats Ий as a consonant.

2.2 Consonant System

An understanding of the phonological processes of devoicing and voicing in Qazaq will be facilitated by the ability to group together consonants into voiced/voiceless pairs. The Qazaq consonant graphemes below may be grouped into those that only devoice (italics) and those that voice or devoice (bold-face).

Table 2.2 Qazaq Consonant System

voiced	**б**	*д*	**г**	**ғ**	**в**	*ж*	*з*			
voiceless	**п**	т	**к**	**қ**	ф	ш	с	щ	**х**	h
sonorants	м	н	ң	л	р					

Whereas vowel harmony applies to the assimilation of front or rounded (labial) qualities, the consonants г/к and ғ/қ, х are front and back velar voiced/voiceless pairs. Strictly speaking, front vowels combine only with front non-velar consonants, and back vowels combine only with back velar consonants in native Qazaq words and nativized loanwords. Russian loans and some Persian loanwords are the exception. The variation between қ and х in some words, e.g. қана/хана house indicates that they should both be regard as back velar consonants.

Some compounds which do not seem to follow vowel harmony rules are оқтізер 'machine gun', сыпайыгершілік 'politeness'. Persian loans which do not follow vowel harmony rules include қабір 'tomb' and қадір 'honor', but қайғы not *қайғі

2.3 Word Stress/Fleeting Vowels

With the possible exception of some Russian and English loanwords, stress or accent falls on the final syllable. If a word takes an affix, the stress will shift to that new syllable. In the case of nouns, the shift in accent, which occurs with inflectional as well as derivational affixes, certain words of the native Qazaq vocabulary will drop a vowel from the syllable which receives the affix. This phenomenon is called the "fleeting vowel". Words ending in a sonorant or the fricative з exhibit the phenomenon most commonly, e.g. ауыз 'mouth' > аузы 'her mouth', ұйық 'sleep' > ұйқымда 'in my sleep'.

2.4 Phonological Changes

2.4.1. Types of Assimilation in Colloquial Speech

In spoken Qazaq, there are a number of phonetic assimilatory changes which are not reflected in the orthography. The examples of assimilatory changes (indicated by the arrow ">") given below are in standard Qazaq orthography only as a pronunciation guide for the learner. In writing only the unassimilated form is used.[1] The **five types of assimilation** in colloquial speech are: 1.) labial harmony, 2.) consonantal voicing, 3.) consonantal devoicing, 4.) Nasal Assimilation, 5.) Assibilation/Gemination. Underneath each type are listed the phonetic environments which cause the changes.

Labial Harmony Ерін үндестігі

The vowels ы/i, о/ө, and ұ/ү are back/front pairs which behave similarly. In general, it is ы/i and е which assimilate the rounded quality of the vowels о/ө, and ұ/ү from the preceding syllable. This labial harmony does not apply to compound words (across morphemes) or all Persian loan-words. Rules 1 and 2a are the back and front counterparts of each other.

1. Back vowels о, ұ assimilate the vowel ы of the following syllable to ұ, e.g.
орын > орұн, құлын > құлұн, тойды > тойдұ, тұрды > тұрдұ

2a. Front vowels ө and ү assimilate the front vowel i to ү, e.g.
өмір 'life'> өмүр, үміт 'hope' > үмүт, күлді 'laughed' > күлдү

2b. Front vowels ө and ү assimilate the front vowel е to ө, e.g.
өлең > өлөң, күрек > күрөк, көрсе 'if one sees' > көрсө, күлсе > күлсө 'if one laughs'

Consonantal Voicing

1. intervocalically
a. compounds
Қаракөз > Қарагөз, Талды қорған > Талды ғорған

b. in syntactic units or phrases
ақ ешкі white goat > ағ ешкі, көк аспан blue sky > көг аспан

2. after a voiced consonant
күз келді autumn came > күз гелді, бір қатар one row > бір ғатар

Consonantal Devoicing

1. after a voiceless consonant
a. in compounds

[1] The same changes in Qyrghyz, however, are written as spoken.

Айтбай > Айтпай, Жүсіпбек > Жүсіппек
historically Persian *асман 'sky' > аспан

b. in syntactic units or phrases
көп бала 'many kids' > көп пала, әкеп бер > әкеп пер
The voiced fricative з devoices to its voiceless counterpart с when followed by a voiceless consonant, e.g.
көз салу > көс салу, күз сайын 'every autumn' > күс сайын

Nasal Assimilation

1. The consonant н assimilates to м in front of the labial consonants б, п, м, e.g.
сенбі '-day' > сембі, Жаннейіс > Жаннейіс, кен мен жер > кем мен жер
2. The alveolar consonant н assimilates to the velar ң in front of the velar stops к/г and the velar fricatives қ/ғ, e.g.
сән қой > сәң қой, сен гем > сең гем, тонға > тоңға

Assibilation/Gemination

Assibilation refers to the assimilation of sibilants, now more frequently called fricatives. The geminated fricative (i.e. sibilant) шш is formed from the assimilation of с/з when either of the pair comes in contact with a **morpheme or word** beginning with ш or ж, e.g. қосшы > қошшы, тазша > ташша, сөзшең > сөшшөң
тез шық > теш шық, көз шалды > көш шалды, бас шайқау > баш шайқау
тас жол 'stone-road' > таш шол, бас жақ > баш шақ

The geminated sibilant жж is formed from the assimilation of с/з when either of the pair comes in contact with a **word** beginning with ж (the voiced counterpart of ш), e.g. жүз жыл 'century' > жүж жыл, мұз жарғыш > мұж жарғыш

2.4.2 Dissimilation of Лл in Standard Non-Colloquial Speech

The sonorant Лл always dissimilates to Дд when an affix beginning in Лл is attached to a root ending in this same consonant. Persian loan-words such as келде 'head' (< *келле) and молда 'mullah' (< *молла) show that the combination *лл is generally not allowed in Qazaq. Therefore, the adjectival affix *ЛЫ and the nominal affix *ЛЫҚ will dissimilate to ды/ді and дық/дік after a root word ending in Лл. Similarly, the plural affix *ЛАР dissimilates to дар/дер. For example, кесел 'illness' + *ЛЫ > кеселді 'ill', жыл 'year' > бесжылдық 'five-year period', құрал 'instrument' > құралдар 'instruments'.

2.4.3 Consonantal Assimilation Changes in Noun/Verb Affixes

In order to understand consonantal assimilation in Qazaq, one must be able to group together those consonants which behave alike. In addition, to the voiced and voiceless division listed above, we can further divide the consonants coming at the end of a noun or verb roots into sonorant (м, н/л, р, ң) and non-sonorant (everything else) as follows. If an affix has a canonical or basic form in л or н, the initial consonant of the affix will assimilate to д or т depending on whether the root ends in a voiced or voiceless consonant. Affixes beginning with м will likewise assimilate to either б or п.

Table 2.4.3 Classification of Consonants

I. Non-sonorant Consonants

voiceless	п	т	к	қ	ф	ш	с
voiced	б	д	г	ғ	у	ж	з

II. Sonorant Consonants

м	н/л	р
	ң	

The changes may be generalized by drawing a line vertically from the bottom (Sonorants) to the top (Non-sonorants) of the table for affixes beginning with *М or *Н/*Л. Remember that assimilation is explained by the formula C1 + C2 > C1C1 in which the second consonant (C2) gains some of the qualities of the the first consonant (C1). For example, оттау 'to graze' and аңдау 'to perceive' are assimilated forms of от 'grass' + лау (verbalizer) and аң 'conscience' + лау.

The adjectival affix *ЛЫ remains unchanged after roots ending in a vowel, e.g. құрама 'combination' > құрамалы 'combined'. Following the direction of assimilation according to the table құрметті 'respected' is the devoiced assimilated form from құрмет 'respect' + лі < *ЛЫ, whereas ондық 'about ten' is the voiced assimilated form from он 'ten' + дық < *ЛЫҚ.

2.4.3.1 Consonantal Voicing and Devoicing in Nouns/Verbs

Just as there is consonantal voicing and devoicing in colloquial speech, which is not reflected in writing, there is consonantal voicing and devoicing in non-colloquial speech which must be written as it is pronounced. The table of voiced and voiceless consonants also applies to these two assimilatory changes. In general, all final voiceless consonants of a word will voice when an affix beginning with a vowel is attached, e.g. мектеп 'school' > мектебіміз 'our school', құлақ 'ear' > құлағым 'my ear'. Also, there are some compound words which reflect consonantal voicing, e.g. жарғанат 'bat' < қанат 'wing', қарашағаз 'type of wild goose' < қаз 'goose', көгіршін 'dove' < көк 'blue'

Devoicing involves the change of a voiced consonant to its voiceless counterpart when it comes in contact with an affix beginning with a voiceless consonant, e.g. жағу 'to burn' > жақтыру 'to cause to burn', қасқалдақ Fulcia atra < қаз 'goose' + қалдақ.

Whether it is the final consonant of the root or word or whether it is the

initial consonant of the affix which devoices will depend on: 1.) the canonical form of the affix and 2.) the type of final consonant on the root or word. For example, мектеп 'school' + *ЛАР > мектептер 'schools'; қанат 'wing' + *MEN > қанатпен 'with a wing', but қанаттер 'wings' > қанаттербен 'with wings'; құлақ 'ear' + *ДА > құлақта 'in the ear', but құлағымда ' in my ear'.

2.4.4 Homophonous Suffixes

As a result of the dissimilation of the adjectival *ЛЫ to ды/ді or ты/ті on the one hand, and the assimilation of accusative *НЫ to ды/ді or ты/ті on the other, confusion can arise in reading. Only context can allow the reader to determine whether ды/ді or ты/ті belongs an adjectival or an accusative nominal, e.g. құрметті адам 'a respected person' versus көрсеткен құрметті жақсы көрді 'She liked the respect shown to her'. It should be noted further than the adjectival and accusative nominal ды/ді or ты/ті are homophonous with the tense marker *ДЫ for verbs.

Another common homophonous pair is *МА (deverbal nominalizing affix) and (negative verbal affix, 'not/don't'). Both of these have the voiced assimilated variants ба/бе and voiceless variants па/пе (see affix list for examples).

III Parts of Speech

3.0 Nouns

Qazaq nouns take nominal affixes. Usually, it is the derived nouns ending in *ЛЫҚ, *МА, or *С which can be distinguished morphologically from adjectives, adverbs, and verbs. Syntactically (i.e. as they function in a sentence), nouns can serve as adjectives, e.g. ми 'brain' > ми қабық 'cerebral cortex'. Such noun/adjective pairs as brain/cerebral or cat/feline are a more typical feature of English morphology than of Qazaq. Thus even though Qazaq has a nativized метафизикалық 'metaphysical' in addition to the Russian loans метафизик metaphysical' and метафизика 'metaphysics', Qazaq syntax allows the noun form to act as an adjective through the "ezafe construction", e.g. метафизика мағынасы 'metaphysical sense', alongside метафизик мағына and метафизикалық мағына. The same is true of Persian loanwords, e.g. мәдениет 'culture' > nativized мәдениетті 'cultural'/Persian мәдени 'cultural' > мәдениет институті = мәдени институт 'cultural institute'.

3.0.1 Inflection of Nouns

The canonical forms nominal inflectional affixes are (none for nominative [атау]), *НЫҢ genitive ( ), *ҒА dative (барыс),*НЫ accusative , *НАН ablative (шығыс), *ДА locative ( ), *МЕН(ЕН) instrumental (көмектес) . They behave according to the consonantal assimilation rules above and, with the exception of *МЕН(ЕН), have front/back vowel harmony variants as i/ы and e/a.

Table 3.01 Canonical and Assimilated Inflectional Affixes

Canonical		Voiced	Devoiced
*НЫҢ genitive	ны/ні	ды/ді	ты/ті
*НЫ accusative	ның/нің	дың/дің	тың/тің
*НАН ablative (шығыс)	нан/нен	дан/ден	тан/тен
*ДА locative	да/де		та/те
*МЕН instrumental (көмектес)	мен	бен	пен
*ҒА dative (барыс)	ға/ге		қа/ке

3.2 Postpositions

As the name suggests, Qazaq postpositions are placed after the noun, whereas English prepositions are before the noun. The four kinds of postpositions are classified according to the case ending of the noun which they govern: nominative (i.e. no case ending), dative, ablative, instrumental.

1. nominative (атау): арқылы, туралы, жайында, жайлы, жөнінде, сияқты, секілді, бойы, бойда, бойынша, бойымен, сайын, үшін, ғұрлы, шамалы, шақты, қаралы

2. genitive: ішінен 'from inside', астынан 'from above, over', жанынан 'beside', үстінен 'from on top'

3. dative (барыс): дейін/шейін 'as far as, up to', төмен 'below', қарай 'towards, in the direction of', қарап, қарсы, салым, тарта/жуық 'around', таяу

4. ablative (шығыс): бері, кейін 'after', соң 'after', бұрын, бетер, гөрі 'than', әрі, басқа 'besides, except', бөлек, өзге.

5. instrumental (көмектес): қатар, бірге, қабат, қоса

NB: ілгері 'in front, before', жоғары 'on top'

3.3 Numerals

Numerals are divided into cardinal (counting), ordinal (ranking), and collective (grouping), approximative.

Cardinal (counting): бір 'one', екі 'two', үш 'three', төрт 'four', бес 'five', алты 'six', жеті 'seven', сегіз 'eight', тоғыз 'nine', он 'ten', он бір 'eleven', жиырма 'twenty', отыз 'thirty', қырық 'forty', елу 'fifty', алпыс 'sixty', жетпіс 'seventy', сексен 'eighty', тоқсан 'ninety', жүз 'one hundred', мың 'one thousand'

Ordinal (ranking): бірінші 'first', екінші 'second', үшінші 'third', төртінші 'fourth', бесінші 'fifth', алтыншы 'sixth', жетінші 'seventh', сегізінші 'eighth', тоғызыншы 'ninth', оныншы 'tenth', он бірінші 'eleventh', жиырманшы 'twentieth', отызыншы 'thirtieth', қырығыншы 'fortieth', елуінші 'fiftieth', алпысыншы 'sixtieth', жетпісінші 'seventieth', сексенінші 'eightieth', тоқсаныншы 'ninetieth', жүзінші 'hundredth', мыңыншы 'thousandth'.

Collectives (grouping) are formed by adding ау/еу to the cardinal number. They are translated as 'group of ...': екеу 'group of two', үшеу 'group of three', төтреу 'group of four', бесеу 'group of five', алтау 'group of six', жетеу 'group of seven', etc.

Approximative numbers take either of two basic affixes *ЛАҒАН/*ЛАП to express either 'around, approximatively...' or 'as much as ...'. ШАМАЛЫ/ШАҚТЫ/ҚАРАЛЫ/ТАРТА/ЖУЫҚ are adverbs to express 'as much/many as...'

*ЛАҒАН 'around, approximatively' has the allomorphs лаған/леген, даған/деген, таған/теген. They are affixes according to the same assimilatory rules as the inflectional affixes for nouns, e.g. отыздаған 'about thirty', жүздеген 'about one hundred', қырықтаған 'about fourty', жиырмалаған 'approximatively twenty', бестеген 'about five', елулеген 'about fifty'.

*ЛАП has the allomorphs лап/леп, дап/деп, тап/теп, also meaning 'around, approximatively', e.g. ондап 'about ten', жүздеп 'approximatively one hundred'. *ЛАП can sometimes be substituted by дай/дей 'like' with the same meaning, e.g. ондай 'about ten', елудей 'about fifty'.

ШАМАЛЫ/ШАҚТЫ/ҚАРАЛЫ/ТАРТА/ЖУЫҚ are all positioned after the number. However, the number takes the dative affix ға/қа ге/ке with ТАРТА/ЖУЫҚ. Thus, отыз шамалы 'as much as thirty', он шақты 'as much as ten', жүз қаралы 'as many as one hundred'. But, қырыққа тарта 'as much as forty', сексенге жуық 'as many as eighty'

3.4 **Adverbs** (Үстеу)

Qazaq grammars classify adverbs into eleven types: 1.) underived (негізгі), 2.) derived (туынды), 3.) simple (дара), 4.) complex (күрделі), 5.) temporal (мезгіл), 6.) locational (мекен), 7.) quantitative (мөлшер), 8.) manner (күшейту; сын-бейне), 9.) goal (мақсат), 10.) consequential (себеп-салдар), 11.) distributive (топтау). The first four types are morphological, whereas the others are semantic. Naturally, the two classification schemes have some overlap.

I. Morphological

1.) underived (негізгі): әрең, азар, әрі, бері, дәл, сәл.

2.) derived (туынды): ескіше, күздей, мұнша, жаяулап, тысқары, астыртын.

3.) simple (дара): ерте, кеш, тым, ерекше, басқаша, қыстай, кешке

4.) complex (күрделі): биыл, бүгін, бірталай, біраз, бірте-бірте, анда-санда, жазы-қысы, алды-ала, құлан таза, күні кеше.

II. Semantic

5.) temporal (мезгіл): кеше, бүгін, ертең, қазір, кешке, ертемен, ертесіне, таңертең, түнеугүні, бүрсігүні, жаздыгүні, биыл 'this year', былтыр, анда-санда, оқта-текте, күні-гүні.

6.) locational (мекен): әрі, бәрі, жоғары, төмен, алға, артқа, ішке, іште, ішкері, ілгері, мұнда, сонда.

7.) quantitative (мөлшер): сонша, онша, соншалық, оншалық, мұнша, мұншалық, сондайлық, біраз, бірталай, недәуір, неғұрлым, бірен-саран, азды-көпті.

8.) manner (күшейту; сын-бейне): әрең, әзер, дереу, желел, шапшаң, тез, жылдам, кенет, құр, түгел, ауызша, өзгеше, осылай, көйлекшең, тікелей, бірге, зорға, аздап, аса, нағыз, ең, өте, тым, тіпті, айрықша, барынша, кілең, небір, өңкей, әбден

9.) goal (мақсат): әдейі, жорта, қасақана, көре, біле, тұра, әдейілеп

10.) consequential (себеп-салдар): бекерге, амалсыздан, босқа, текке, лажсыздан, шарасыздан, амалсыздан, құр босқа, әншейін

11.) distributive (топтау): екеулеп, үшеулеп, бірбірлеп, он-ондап, аз-аздан, көп-көптен, бас-басына, жұп-жұбымен, рет-ретімен.

3.5 **Pronouns**

Qazaq grammar includes seven classes of pronouns: personal, indicative, interrogative, reflexive, indefinite, negative definite.

Personal: singular

	nom.	gen.	dat.	acc.	loc.	abl.	inst.
first	мен	менің	маған	мені	менде	менен	менімен
second	сен	сенің	саған	сені	сенде	сенен	сенімен
third	ол	оның	оған	оны	онда	онан	онымен

Personal: plural

	nom.	gen.	dat.	acc.	loc.	abl.	inst.
first	біз	біздің	бізге	бізді	бізде	бізден	бізбен
second	сіз	сіздің	сізге	сізді	сізде	сізден	сізбен
third	олар	олардың	оларға	оларды	оларда	олардан	олармен

Indicative

бұл, сол, ол, мына, мынау, осы, осынау, міне, әне, әнеки, ана, анау

nom.	gen.	dat.	acc.	loc.	abl.	inst.
бұл	бұның	бұған	бұны	бұнда	бұған	бұнымен
сол	соның	соған	соны	сонда	содан	сонымен
осы	осының	осыған	осыны	осында	осыдан	осымен
ана	ананың	анаған	ананы	анада	анадан	анамен
мына	мынаның	мынаған	мынаны	мынада	мынадан	мынамен

Interrogative

кім? не? неше? қай? қандай? қалай? қашан? қайсы? қайдан? қайда? нешеу? нешінші?

Reflexive

өз oneself, self, өзім myself өзің yourself (sg), өзіңіз yourself (pl), өзі his/her/itself/themselves, өзіміз ourselves, өздеріңіз yourselves

	I	II sg.	II pl.	III	I pl.
nom.	өзім	өзің	өзіңіз	өзі	өзіміз
gen.	өзімнің	өзіңнің	өзіңіздің	өзінің	өзіміздің
dat.	өзіме	өзіңе	өзіңізге	өзіне	өзімізге
acc.	өзім	өзіңді	өзіңізді	өзін	өзімізді
loc.	өзімде	өзіңде	өзіңізде	өзінде	өзімізде
abl.	өзімнен	өзіңден	өзіңізден	өзінен	өзімізден
inst.	өзіммен	өзіңмен	өзіңізбен	өзімен	өзімізбен

Indefinite

бір, біреу, бірдеңе, бірнеше, біреу-міреу, кейбір, кейбір, қайбір, қайсыбір; әркім әрне, әрқалай, әрқайсы, әрдайым, әрқашан әлдекім, әлдене, әлдеқайдан, әрнеше, әрқалай, әлдеқашан, алдақашан

Definite

еш, ешкім, ешбір, ешқашан, ешқайда, ештеме, дәмене, ешқайсы, ешқандай, түк

Negative

бәрі, бүкіл, барлық, күллі, бүтін, барша, түгел, бар, бүткіл

3.6 **Verbs** Etic

Verbs are either basic or derived. Basic verbs have roots which end in either a

consonant or a vowel. The verb 'to be' has special forms: емес 'is/are not' or 'will not be', еді 'was/were', but no separate form 'is/are'. There are also suppositional verbs екен 'to seem' and ғой id. which do not take personal endings, but followed conjugated main verbs. The verb 'to become' has the forms болу 'to become', болар 'will become' and болмау 'to not become'. There are also the verbs бар 'to exist/have' and жоқ 'to not exist/not have'. These are special because they do not take personal endings. Examples of the usage of some of these basic verbs are cited below from Cirtautus (1974:158): Оқыса адам **болар** дегендік еді 'If she goes to school, she **might become** a valuable person, so we had hoped indeed' (lit.: said).

Менде шаруаң **бар** ма? 'Is **there** work for me?' **Бар еді**, өте тығыз 'Yes, **there was**, it is very urgent'. Notice that the English 'it is very urgent' corresponds to Qazaq өте тығыз. In Qazaq 'is' is unnecessary because this is an equative sentence, шаруа 'work' = өте тығыз.

3.6.1 The Citation Form of Verbs

Whereas English dictionaries precede verbs with 'to...' as the infinitive or citation form, the citation form of the verb in Qazaq is a deverbal noun ending in Уу or Юю, e.g. оқ-у 'to read' < оқы, ойна-у 'to play, dance', жаз-у 'to write', бер-у 'to give', де-у 'to say'. However, the Qazaq citation form is typically glossed by the English infinitive. For example, сарғаю 'to be weary' is a conventional means of showing that there is a conjugatable verb stem *сарға-. In fact, because this is an intransitive verb, its meaning corresponds more closely to the English adjective 'weary' than to the noun 'weariness'. The citation form of transitive verbs frequently corresponds to both nouns and adjectives in English, e.g. оқу жылы 'school year' < оқу 'reading; to read'.

3.6.2 Non-past Personal Endings.

Non-past verb roots regularly take the following personal endings. Personal endings may also be preceded by tense markers (participles):

	sg.	pl.	honorific
I	мын/мін	мыз/міз	-
II	сың/сің	сыз/сіз	сыздар/сіздер
III	ды/ді	дылар/ділер	-

A separate set of personal endings are attached to verbs in the simple past tense (see below). Verb roots ending in a consonant will insert a vowel in between the root and the personal ending. Verb roots ending in a vowel will insert й before the personal ending. Examples: сөйлейсіз 'you speak', оқыймыз 'we read', аласыз 'you take', оқыйды 'she reads', ойнайдылар 'they dance'.

Verb stems ending in Р **do not** add a vowel in the first person singular, e.g. бармын 'I go', тұрмын 'I stand'. Also, no affix is added for the third person singular/plural. This means that the third person singular present indicative is homophonous with the second person singular imperative, e.g. тұр 'stand!; (s)he stands/they stand', жүр 'go!; (s)he goes/they go', жатыр 'lie down!, (s)he lies down/they lie down'. In the case of participals, personal endings are added directly to participials, e.g. келерсің 'you will go', күтпеспекпіз 'we do

not intend to wait'.

3.6.3 Negative Forms of Simple Verbs.

The negative affix *МАС 'not', which is attached directly to the verb stem, and which precedes the personal endings, has front/back and voiced/voiceless allomorphs as follows: -мес/мас (after a non-nasal, voiced consonant, р,л, й, у), -бес/бас (after a nasal м, н, ң), -пес/пас (after a voiceless consonant). Examples, бармаспын 'I do not go', келмеспіз 'we do not come', күтпеспін 'I do not expect', жазбассыз 'you (pl.) do not write', айтпасыздар 'you (pl.) do not say', келмес 'she does not come'

There are negative complex tenses which in the pluperfect can interchange емес and жоқ. For example, алған емес еді 'she has not taken' = алған жоқ еді (BB & K 1962:345).

3.6.4 Derived Verbs and Verb Derivation

These include reflexive (acting by oneself or upon oneself), passive (receipt of action done by someone or something else), collective (action as a group or in pairs), causative (causing/allowing someone to do something).

Passive/Reflexive

Verb roots ending in a consonant take ін/ын (reflexive), іл/ыл (passive), but verb roots ending in a vowel take -н (reflexive), -л (passive), e.g. тарану 'to comb one's own hair', таралу 'to be combed', көріну 'to appear', салыну 'to be put'.

You will notice that көріну 'to appear' and салыну 'to be put' are semantically reflexive/intransitive and passive respectively. In Qazaq, not all verbs have both a passive and reflexive form. In fact, this is not a rigid classification because there is frequently so much interchange between the usage of reflexive and passive suffixes. By definition, if a verb does not govern the direct object *НЫ, it is intransitive. For example, the verb қорқу 'to be afraid' is intransitive/reflexive because it takes the ablative, as in неден қорқасың? 'What are you afraid of?'

Collective verbs generally refer to group action, e.g. ойнасу 'to play together', сөйлесу 'to converse'. However, there is also some overlap in usage with reflexive verbs. Like reflexive verbs, collective verbs do not necessarily take an accusative object, since the object 'each other' is implied in the collective suffix.

Causative affixes include back and front voiceless/voiced pairs, e.g. -қыз/ғыз, -кіз/гіз, -тыр/дыр, -тір/дір, (also т, e.g. жүгірт-у < жүгір-у). They serve two functions:1.) with simple verbs, to give the meaning of 'to cause/make/have (someone) to do (something)', e.g. жу-ғыз-у 'to have washed/to have someone wash' < жу-у, 2.) to transitivize a verb which is intransitive in its basic form or whose basic form ends in a reflexive suffix, e.g. кел-тір-у 'to bring' < кел-у 'to come', айлан-дыр-у 'to change' < айлан-у 'to change (by itself)'. In some contexts, the causative affix has the meaning of 'to force or compel to do', e.g. шынын айтқызу 'to force to tell the truth'.

3.6.5 **Participles** Есімше

Participles modify nouns. But in their English translation, they can be thought of as serving two syntactic functions: 1.) to relativize noun, e.g. 'who is/does' or 'that which is/does', 2.) adjectivally to modify a noun. Context, frequency of usage, and English stylistics will dictate whether an English adjective can be more easily substituted for a relative clause. Qazaq participles may be classified into four types: aorist (өткен шақ), future (келер шақ), habitual (дағдылы), goal-oriented (мақсат). As with other affixes, these have voicing and front/back vowel harmonizing variants.

Aorist (өткен шақ): қан/ған and -кен/ген. When relativizing a noun, the noun can be either a subject or an object, depending upon context, e.g. Айтқаныңыз есімде бар 'I remember what you said'. These take the non-present personal endings listed below. In this conjugated form they correspond to the 'past perfect tense' in English or French, e.g. айтқанмын 'I have said', кеткенміз 'we have left', барғаныңдар 'you all have gone', келгенбіз 'we have come'. Some examples of the aorist participle which translates more easily as an adjective than a relative clause in English are: қайнаған су 'boiling/boiled water' < қайнау 'to boil', саудыраған шөл 'scrawny old man' < саудырау, сасыған ет 'putrid meat' < сасу 'to stink'.

When combined with болу 'to become', these aorist participles have the meaning of 'to pretend, give the appearance, to feign'. For example, ұйықтап жатқан болу 'to pretend to be asleep', өлген болу 'to play dead', танымаған болу 'to pretend not to recognize (someone)' (BB & K 1962:287).

Future (келер шақ): -р (after a root ending in a vowel), -ар (after a velar root ending in a consonant), -ер (after a non-velar root ending in a consonant). The negative forms are -мас/мес. Both futurity and indefiniteness are included in the meaning of these participles. The future particles can also take personal endings.

When combined with еді, -р has the meaning of 'would have', e.g. Мен оны көрсем, бірден **таныр едім** 'If I had seen her, I would have recognized her at once' (BB & K 1962:349).

In the negative form, e.g. Батыр мұндай бәлеге ұшырамаса, біз де Әбіштің зорлығын **көрмес едік** 'If Batyr had not encountered such misfortune, we too would not have been offended by Ebish (BB & K 1962:349).

Habitual (дағдылы): -атын, йтын/етін, йтін. These refer to continuous or repetitive (i.e. iterative) action. They carry the meaning of 'usually/always/frequently' or 'in the process of'. Non-present personal endings may be added directly to the habitual affix. Examples, баратынмын, келетінсін, сөйлейтін. The habitual meaning need not be included in the English translation, e.g. аң алайтын құс 'hunting bird' (i.e. bird which is for hunting), ұйықтайтын бөлме 'sleeping section', кір жуатын машина 'washing machine', кір жуатын әйел 'laundress', кір жуатын үй 'laundry room' < кір жуу 'to do laundry'. When relativizing a noun, 'for, to' must be added to the translation, e.g. таңырқанатын ештеңесі жоқ '(there's) nothing to be surprised about' < таңырқану 'to be surprised'

Combined with болу 'to become', there is a futuritive meaning, e.g. мен үйленетін болдым 'I will get married'.

The negative forms are -майтын/мейтін, e.g. Он жыл бұрын Дүйсен **хат танымайтын еді**. 'Ten years ago Duisen was illiterate (couldn't read)'; Дәл осы кезде Асқар келсе, Сабит қатты **қиналмайтын еді** 'If Asqar had come at that time, Sabit would not have been suffering (BB & K 1962:347).

Habitual/Agentive: -шы/ші. This group tends to refer to professions as well as habitual actions, e.g. оқушы 'student' (i.e. one who studies as a profession < оқу 'to read, study').

Goal-oriented (мақсат): -мақ, бақ, пақ/ мек, бек, пек. These carry the meaning of 'intend, plan to...', and are added directly to the verb stems, followed by the personal endings. Examples, бармақпын 'I intend to go', келмексін 'you intend to come', жазбақ 'she intends to write', күтпекпіз 'we plan on waiting', айтпақсыздар 'you plan (pl.) on saying', мінбексің 'you (sg.) intend to ride'. The negative is formed with емес plus a conjugated form of еді, e.g. жазбақшы емес едім 'I did not intend to write' (BB & K 1962:347).

3.6.6 **Deverbal Adverbs** (Көсемше)

Deverbal adverb refers to an adverb derived from a verb. Qazaq grammarians recognize five types of verbal adverbs: aorist (өткен шақ), future (келер шақ), transitional (ауыспалы шақ), goal-oriented (мақсат), temporal (мезгіл), conditional (шарт).

Aorist (өткен шақ): -п (after a root ending in a vowel), -ып (after a velar root ending in a consonant), -іп (after a non-velar root ending in a consonant). The aorist -П can be used in **four** ways: 1.) adverbially, 2.) to indicate sequences of actions, 3.) in compound constructions (see 3.6.8 below), 4.) reported action, when used with non- present personal endings.

Adverbial usage can be seen in English 'admittedly', 'hopefully', understandably', 'interestingly', which are the same as 'I admit that', 'I hope that', 'I understand that', 'it is interesting that'. In Qazaq we find, Жоқ, нима еді? деді у **қызықсынып** 'No, what was it, she asked **excitedly**' (Cirtautus 1974: 158).

Sequence of actions is exemplified by, Күлей пысақ алып Райханға тап береді. 'Kulej took a knife and threatened Rajxan' (Cirtautus 1974:152).

Non-present personal endings may be added directly to the aorist affix to give the meaning of **reported action** which the speaker has not actually witnessed. However, in the English translation, 'heard that...' is not normally included. Examples, оқыпсыз 'you (pl.) read', іздеппін 'I search', барыпмын 'I go', келіпті 'she comes', may all be preceded by 'I heard that...'.

Another example is from (Cirtautus 1974:156): Бізге бір дабыл келіп түсті, сіздің колхоздағы клуб құрылысы тоқтап қалыпты ғой, рас па? 'We heard the rumor (that) the construction of the club (house) at your kolxoz has been stopped, is that true?' The phrase бір дабыл келіп түсті '(we) heard a rumor' requires use of the aorist -п in the auxiliary part of a compound verb (see 3.6.8 below), тоқтап қалыпты 'has been stopped'

Negative Aorist: *МАСТАН, allomorphs -мастан/местен, пастан/пестен; *МАЙ, allomorphs -май/мей, пай/пей. The negative aorist of 'to be' is емес. When used adverbially *МАСТАН can be translated as 'without having done/been...', but *МАЙ as 'without doing/being...'

Transitional (ауыспалы шақ): roots ending in a vowel take -й (e.g. ойнау 'to play, dance' > ойнай). Velar roots ending in a consonant take take -а (e.g. бару 'to go' > бара), but non-velar roots take -е (e.g. келу 'to come' > келе), суырыла сөйлеу 'to speak frequently'.

Goal-oriented (мақсат): -қалы/ғалы, -келі/гелі. These have the meaning 'in order to, for the purpose of'.

Temporal (мезгіл): -қанша/ғанша, -кенше/генше. These carry the meaning of 'by the time' or 'until'.

Conditional (шарт): -майынша, -мейінше.

3.6.7 **Immediate Past Tense** (жедел өткен шақ) **of Simple Verbs**

The immediate past tense marker *ТЫ is added to the verb stem, followed by a separate set of personal endings (as opposed to those for the present and future). The back/front and voiced/voiceless allomorphs of *ТЫ are: ты/ті, ды/ді. As mentioned earlier, the verb 'to be' has the form еді in the immediate past tense. Though in most grammars it refers to "an only once-occuring, completed action in the past", in actual usage it refers to "present and future actions" as well (Cirtautus 1974:151). For example, Ал, енді қаттік? 'And what shall we do (= did we) now?" Ай, мен үйленетин болдым 'На, I will get married (= was married)' [Cirtautus 1974:152-3].

Immediate Past Tense Personal Endings

	sg.	pl.
I	м	к/к
II	ң	ңдар/ңіздер
III	-	ңыздар/ңіздер

Examples, айттық 'we said', келдім 'I came', кеттіңіздер 'you (pl.) left', жаздың 'you (sg.) wrote'.

3.6.8 **Compound Verbs**

These are formed from an adjectival in -п or -й/а/е (i.e. a main verb plus the aorist adverbial ending) plus one of several auxiliary verbs which take the personal endings, e.g. отыру, тұру, жату, жүру. Some examples of compound verbs, whose combinations between main verb and auxiliary are not predictable, include: сөйлеп отыру, келіп тұру, жазып жату, оқып жүру, бара жатыр. When a verb ending in -п or -й/а/е modifies another verb (adverbially), but is not as part of a compound, context wil have to be used for the learner to recognize the difference.

A typical example involving compounding is from Cirtautus (1974:156):

Бізге бір дабыл келіп **түсті**, сіздің колхоздағы клуб құрылысы тоқтап **қалыпты** ғой, рас па? 'We just heard the rumor (that) the construction of the club (house) at your kolxoz has been stopped, is that true?' We see that main verbs with the adverbial -п followed by auxiliaries түсу 'to fall' and қалу 'to remain'. The auxiliary түсу 'to fall' implies a recently completed action, but қалу 'to remain' emphasis both sudden and unexpected action.

Compounding with negative main verbs requires the affix *МАЙ. For example, Ата танымай тұрсыз? Мен Жақиямын ғой 'Father, don't you recognize me? I am Zhaqija!' (Cirtautus 1974:157). Here тұру 'to stand' carries the meaning of continuous or uncompleted action.

Some examples which are not compound constructions are as follows: күте-күте сарғаю 'weary of waiting (and waiting), теңселе басу 'to stomp', тікелеп қарау 'to look steadily', тесе қарай қалу 'to look with a piercing glance', атқа ырғып міну 'to mount a horse by jumping (on it)', қабағы тыржыя қалу 'to be in a rage', күн туып келе жатыр 'the sun is beginning to rise', сығалап ату 'to take aim and shoot'.

Auxiliary Verbs

Auxiliary verbs involve a semantic usage other than the basic dictionary meaning when combined syntactically with a main verb. The two type of usages for auxiliary verbs are modal/inchoative or as a marker of aspect/tense/person with compound verbs.

1.) modal/inchoative usage

Auxiliaries can be used in modal or inchoative meanings when combined with a main verb ending in а/е/й (i.e. transitional deverbal adverb [ауыспалы шақ]). Auxiliaries include болу 'to become', беру 'to give', тұру 'to stand', түсу 'to fall', көру 'to see', жаздау 'to fail, miss'. For example, сала берді 'she keeps putting', сөйлей беру 'to keep speaking', отыра тұр 'sit awhile', отыра түс 'remain seated', кешіре көр 'please excuse me', айта көр 'please say', өле жаздады 'he almost died', айта жаздадым 'I almost said', жығыла жаздадың 'you nearly fell'.

2.) aspect/tense/person markers

It is the auxiliary verb which takes the tense affixes (e.g. *ТЫ, *Р) and the personal affixes. Auxiliary verbs used in compounding are divided into two classes, according to the Slavic grammatical model applied to Qazaq in Balaqaev, Baskakov, and Kengesbaev (BB & K 1962:276), into perfective (**шығу** 'to exit', **қою** 'to put', **тастау** 'to throw', **жіберу** 'to send', **қалу** 'to remain', **кету** 'to leave', **келу** 'to come') and imperfective action (**отыру** 'to sit', **жату** 'to lie', **жүру** 'to go around', **тұру** 'to stand'). The following examples are compound verbs with the auxiliaries divided into the aspectual classes, imperfective and perfective. The accompanying English glosses are intended as a guide to understand the nuances of these verbs, not as a literal translation.

Simple Verb	Imperfective form	Perfective form
оқу 'to read'	оқып отыру 'to read'	оқып шығу 'to read completely'

жеу 'to eat'	жеп отыру 'to be eating' жеп қою 'to finish eating'	
шіру 'to rot'	шіріп жату 'to be rotting' шіріп кету 'to be all rotten'	
ату 'to shoot'	атып жату 'to shoot repeatedly'	
		атып тастау 'to shoot through'
		атып жіберу 'to shoot through'
жану 'to burn'	жанып жату 'to be on fire'	жанып кету 'to burn up'
өлу 'to die'	өліп бара жату 'to be dying'	өліп қалу 'to up and die'
ұшу 'to fly'	ұшып жүру 'to fly around'	ұшып кету 'to fly off'

3.6.9 **Reduplication**

Reduplication is a feature of Qazaq in which a verb or adverb is duplicated, the meaning being rather idiomatic. For example, бір-бірлеп 'one by one', бес-бестеп 'in fives', бара-бара (идя-идя), тілер-тілемес 'willy-nilly', күле-күле (смеясь-смеясь), болар-болмас 'slightly, insignificantly'.

3.6.10 **Imperative Mood**

The first person (sg., pl.) and third person (sg., pl.) 'let me/us...' and command/imperative form of the second person (sg., pl.) have the following affixes. You will notice that the second person singular imperative corresponds to the simple verb stem, while in the plural it adds -(ы)ңыз/(і)ңіз.

Table 3.6.10 Table of Imperative Personal Endings

	sg.	pl.
I	(а)йын/(е)йін	(а)йық/(е)йік
II	-	(ы)ңыз/(і)ңіз
III	сын/сін	сын/сін

Examples, ойнайық 'let's dance', барайын 'let me go', оқысын 'let her read', келіңдер 'come (you pl.)', бар 'go (you sg.)'.

3.6.11 **Optative Mood**

The optative mood expresses wish or desire, marked by the affix *Fы with the following allomorphs: ғы/гі, қы/кі. They are conjugated with the possessive pronominal endings -м 'my', -ң 'your (sg.)', -ңыз/ңіз 'your (pl.), сы/сі 'his/her/its' лары/лері 'their', -мыз/міз 'we', ларың/леріңдер 'you' (sg. honorific), ларыңыз/леріңіз you (pl. honorific). Examples, келгім 'I want to come', сөйлегің 'you want to say', айтқысы 'she wants to say', кеткіңіз 'you (pl.) want to leave'.

3.6.12 **Conditional Mood**

The morpheme *CA 'if' is attached to the verb root followed by the past personal endings above. It has the back/front allomorphs са/се. Examples, барсам 'if I go', келсең 'if you (sg.) come', сөйлесе 'if she speaks', айтсаңыздар 'if you (pl. honorific) say'. An example, which include a future usage of the immediate past tense (Cirtautus 1974:153) is, Өлсем, бірге өлдім 'If I die, we shall die (= died) together'.

IV **Conjunctions** (жалғаулық шылаулар).

The eight types of Qazaq conjunctions are: 1.) connecting

(ыңғайластық), 2.) disjunctive (талғаулықты), 3.) contrastive (қарсылықты), 4.) motivating (себепті), 5.) consequential (салдарлық), 6.) conditional (шарттық), 7.) specifying (айқындағыш), 8.) adjoining (ұстастырғыш). These eight are broadly divided into coordinating conjunctions (салаластырғыш) and subordinating conjunctions (сабақтастырғыш).

I. coordinating conjunction (салаластырғыш)

1.) connecting (ыңғайластық): мен(ен)/бен/пен 'with/even though/although', да/де/та/те 'and', және 'and/also', әрі, әм. Examples.

Қар ерте кеткенмен, күн жылынбады. 'Even though the snow melted early, the sun didn't shine.'

Жаңбыр жауды да жер көктеді 'It rained and the earth turned green.'

Ат та бар, үй да бар 'She has both a horse and a home'

Сәуле бүгін қалаға баратын ниеті жоқ еді және даяр көлік те бола қоймайды. 'Saule did not think about going to town today, and so she had no supplies.'

2.) disjunctive (талғаулықты): әлде, бірсе, я, бірде, болмаса, не, немесе, яки, құй, мейлі.

II. subordinating conjunction (сабақтастырғыш)

3.) contrastive (қарсылықты): бірақ, алайда, әйтседе, әйткенмен, әйтпесе, әйткенде, дегемен, онда да, сондада, сөйтсе да.

4.) motivating (себепті): себебі, өйткені неге десең, не үшін десең.

5.) consequential (салдарлық): сондықтан, сол себепті, сол үшін, соның үшін.

6.) conditional (шарттық): егер, егер де, алда-жалда.

7.) specifying (айқындағыш): яғни, демек.

8.) adjoining (ұстастырғыш): ал ендеше, ендеше, олай болса, онда.

V Derivational Morphology

Adjectives derived from nouns, called denominal adjectives, and adjective derived from verbs (deverbal adjectives), are the most common types.

5.0 Denominal Adjectives

-лы/ды/ты -лі/ді/ті, e.g. атақты, пайдалы, тасты

-лық/дық/тық -лік/дік/тік, e.g. қалалық, жылдық, қоғамдық

-сыз/сіз, e.g. пайдасыз, білімсіз

-қы/ғы, -кі/гі, e.g. жазғы spring, күзгі autumnal, ішкі inner

-шыл/шіл, e.g. турашыл, ұйқышыл, көпшіл

-дай/тай, -дей/тей, e.g. таудай, үйдей

-лас/дас/тас, -лес/дес/тес, e.g. пікірлес, қызметтес

-шаң/шең, e.g. көйлекшең, ашушаң

-и (in Persian loanwords only)
әдеби 'literary', мәдени 'cultural', тарихи 'historical', әскери 'military'

-қой, e.g. кәсіпқой, сәнқой

-қор, e.g. жемқор, жалақор, ызақор

-дар/тар (can be confused with plural suffix), e.g.
қарыздар indebted < қарыз debt, loan; хабардар informed < хабар news

5.1 Deverbal Adjectives

-қ/к, e.g. сынық, жабық, сирек, ісік

-қыш/ғыш, -кіш/гіш, e.g. сеңгіш, тапқыш, тоңғыш

-қыр/ғыр, -кір/гір, e.g. тапқыр, білгір

-қы/ғы, -кі/гі, e.g. жинақы, күлдіргі, бұралқы

-қақ/ғақ, e.g. жабысқақ, тоңғақ

-дағы/дегі,

VI Interjections

Qazaq grammars recognize three semantic types of interjections: emotional, stimulative, common expressions

Emotional: па, пәлі (shame!), қап (too bad, what a pity), паһ-паһ, оһо, оһ, пай-пай, ту (yippee), әттең, әттеген-ай, тәйірі, түге, и-и, мәссаған, ойпыр-ай, беу, пішту.

Stimulative: тәйт (damn!), соп-соп, кәне, жә, теке, әрі, әлди-әлди, моһ-моһ, көс-көс (to a camel), әукім-әукім, шөре-шөре, пұшат-пұшат (to sheep), ауқау-ауқау (to a cow).

Common Expressions: ассалумалейкум, уағаликумуссәлам, хош, қайыр, рахмет, құп, ләббәй, жәрәкімәлла.

These three semantic types overlap slightly with two formal types of interjections: simple and complex.

Simple: оһ, ой, әй, ой, е, ә

Complex: бәрекелде, тәңір-ай, ассалумалейкум, мәссаған, япырмай, әттеген-ай, ой ант атсын! (damn you!).

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1. Introduction

Provided here is a list of derivational and inflectional affixes. This list differs slightly from other grammars which list малы/мелі/балы/белі/палы/пелі and қылықты/кілікті as distinct affixes. Instead, these are listed together under the asterisked morphophoneme *ЛЫ; no asterisk means there are no allomorphs.

In taking the morphophonemic approach to Qazaq phonology and morphology, it was necessary to choose one of many allomorphs as the basic or canonical form from which the other allomorphs could be derived by applying any of the relevant rules of assimilation and vowel harmony. Thus it is more practical to designated *ЛЫ and *ЛЫҚ as canonical, whereas лы/лі, ды/ді, ты/ті and лық/лік, дық/дік, тық/тік are voiced/voiceless and back/front variants. The analysis here further assumes the primacy of fronting from ы > i and a > e rather than the reverse. Deciding when қ or г is primary in certain affixes is more problematic and arbitarary.

From the point of view of the learner, the morphophonemic approach allows to student to see more linguistic patterns more clearly. From the point of view of the linguist and teacher, it groups together information for a more orderly and systematic presentation of the language. Also, I have opted for the term "affix" to mean either suffix or infix. The Persian prefix бей/би- is not included in this list because it is not productive and, in words where it occurs, it tends to be replaced by the postpositioned *СЫЗ.

The terms used below refer to the derivation of one morphological class from another. The prefix de- in the name means 'derived from' e.g. deverbal nominal affix "an affix to make nouns from verbs", denominal adjectival "to make adjectives from nouns", etc.

It is recommended that the student become familiar with these affixes in both the canonical and assimilated forms. Some like лт, *ТЫМ, and тал are unproductive and will likely be encountered in only the handful of example words cited below.

*ЛЫ Denominal Adjectival Affixes, allomorphs лы/ды/ты лі/ді/ті, e.g. атақты, пайдалы, тасты, далалы, никелді, отынды, гүлді, тасты, түсті, қызғылықты, игілікті, түпкілікті.

*ЛЫҚ Denominal Adjectival Affixes, allomorphs лық/дық/тық лік/дік/тік, e.g. қалалық, жылдық, қоғамдық, балалық кішілік, күздік, жастық, көштік.

*СЫЗ Denominal Adjectival Affixes, allomorphs сыз/сіз, e.g. тамақсыз, киімсіз, пайдасыз, білімсіз

*ҚАЛАҚ Deverbal .... Affix, allomorphs қалақ/келек, ғалақ/гелек, e.g. сасқалақ, тепкелек, жаңғалақ, күйгелек.

(1) *ҚЫ Denominal Adjectival Affixes, allomorphs қы/ғы, -кі/гі, e.g. сытрқы 'outer', жазғы spring, күзгі autumnal, ішкі inner.

(2) *ҚЫ Deverbal Adjectival affix, allomorphs -қы/ғы, -кі/гі, e.g. жинақы, күлдіргі, бұралқы

(1) *ШЫЛ Denominal Adjectival Affixes, allomorphs шыл/шіл, e.g. турашыл, ұйқышыл, көпшіл, күлкішіл, көкшіл 'bluish', ақшыл 'whitish'

(2) *ШЫЛ Deadjectival Adjectival Affixes, allomorphs шыл/шіл, e.g. көкшіл 'bluish', ақшыл 'whitish'

*ДАЙ Denominal Adjectival Affixes, allomorphs дай/тай, дей/тей, e.g. таудай, үйдей, тастай, сүттей.

*ЛАС Denominal Adjectival Affixes, allomorphs лас/дас/тас, лес/дес/тес, e.g. пікірлес, қызметтес, аттас, істес, замандас, көңілдес.

*ШАҢ Denominal Adjectival Affixes, allomorphs шаң/шең, e.g. көйлекшең, ашушаң, кіршең.

И Denominal Adjectival Affixes (in Persian loanwords only), e.g. әдеби 'literary', мәдени 'cultural', тарихи 'historical', әскери 'military'

*Ы Denominal Adjectival Affixes, allomorphs ы/і, e.g. толы, өлі

*ҚОЙ Denominal Adjectival Affixes, allomorphs қой, e.g. кәсіпқой, сәнқой

*ҚАР Denominal ..... Affix, e.g. қырқар, заңғар.

ҚОР Denominal Adjectival Affixes, e.g. жемқор, жалақор, ызақор

*ДАР -дар/тар (can be confused with plural affix), e.g. қарыздар indebted < қарыз debt, loan; хабардар informed < хабар news

*ДАҚ De....., allomorphs дақ/дек, тақ/тек, e.g.

*Қ Deverbal Nominal/Adjectival affix, allomorphs -қ/к, e.g. сынық, жабық, сирек, ісік, арық, түрік

*ҒЫШ Deverbal Adjectival affix, allomorphs -қыш/ғыш, -кіш/гіш, e.g. сенгіш, тапқыш, тоңғыш, тескіш, алдағыш, сүзгіш.

*ҒЫР Deverbal Adjectival affix, allomorphs -қыр/ғыр, -кір/гір, e.g. тапқыр, білгір, алғыр, ұшқыр, өткір.

*ҚАҚ Deverbal Adjectival affix, allomorphs -қақ/кек, ғақ/гек, e.g. жабысқақ, тоңғақ, тырысқақ, еңкек, сергек

*ДАҒЫ Locative Adjectival affix, allomorphs -дағы/дегі

(1) *С Collective Derivational Verbal Affix, e.g. ойнасу 'to play together', сөйлесу 'to converse'.

(2) *С Deverbal Nominal Affix, e.g. жарыс, керіс, жалғас

*Н Reflexive/Intransitive Derivational Verbal Affix, allomorphs н/ін/ын.

*Л Passive/Intransitive Derivational Verbal Affix, allomorphs л/іл/ыл.

*ҒЫЗ Causative Derivational Verbal Affix, allomorphs -қыз/ғыз, -кіз/гіз.

*ДЫР Causative Derivational Verbal Affix, allomorphs -тыр/дыр, -тір/дір.

*Т Causative Derivational Verbal Affix, e.g. жүгірт-у < жүгір-у).

*ҒАН Aorist Verbal Affix, allomorphs қан/ған and -кен/ген.

*Р Future Verbal Affix, allomorphs -р/-ар/-ер

*МАС Negative Future Verbal Affix, allomorphs -мас/мес.

*МАСТАН Negative Adverbal Affix, allomorphs -мастан/местен, пастан/пестен.

*МАЙ Negative Adverbal Affix, allomorphs -май/мей, пай/пей.

*МСАҚ Deverbal Nominal Affix, allomorphs, (ы)мсақ/(і)мсек, e.g. жарамсақ, тілемсек, өлімсек.

ЛТ .... қызғылт, сарғылт

ТАЛ Denominal Adjectival Affix, e.g. ұғымтал, өсімтал

*ТЫМ қызғылтым, сарғылтым, ақшылтым, көкшілтім

*ТЫН Habitual Verbal Affix, allomorphs -атын, йтын/етін, йтін, e.g баратынмын, келетінсін, сөйлейтін.

(1) *ШЫ Agent Verbal Affix, allomorphs шы/ші, e.g. оқушы 'student' (i.e. one who studies as a profession < оқу 'to read, study').

(2) *ШЫ баршы (иди-ка), келші

*САЙШЫ барсайшы (иди-ка же)

*ҢҚЫРА allomorphs ңқыра/ңкіре, e.g. барыңқыра (иди ещё чуть-чуть), келіңкіре

*МАҚ Goal-oriented Verbal Affix, allomorphs -мақ, бақ, пақ/ мек, бек, пек, e.g. бармақпын 'I intend to go', келмексін 'you intend to come', жазбақ 'she intends to write', күтпекпіз 'we plan on waiting', айтпақсыздар 'you plan (pl.) on saying', мінбексің 'you (sg.) intend to ride'.

*П Aorist Verbal Affix, allomorphs -п/ып/іп, e.g. оқыпсыз 'you (pl.) read', іздеппін 'I search', барыпмын 'I go', келіпті 'she comes'.

ПАЗ (unproductive morpheme, found only in Persian loan-words) өнерпаз, аспаз

*Й Transitional Participial Affix, e.g. ойнау 'to play, dance' > ойанай).

*А Transitional Participial Affix, allomorphs -а/е, e.g. бару 'to go' > бара), келу 'to come' > келе.

*ҒАЛЫ Goal-oriented Participial Affix, allomorphs -қалы/ғалы, -келі/гелі.

*ҒАНША Temporal Participial Affix, allomorphs -қанша/ғанша, -кенше/генше. These carry the meaning of 'by the time' or 'until'.

*МАЙЫНША Conditional Participial Affix, allomorphs -майынша, -мейінше

*ТЫ Past Tense Affix, allomorphs ты/ті, ды/ді.

*ЙЫН first person singular imperative Affix, allomorphs (а)йын/(е)йін, e.g. барайын 'let me go'

*МА Deverbal Nominal Affix, allomorphs ма/ме/ба/бе/па/пе, e.g. жасама,

сырма, қызба, кезбе, түспе, керме, тұнба, төңбелі, аспа, серіппе

*МДЫ Deverbal Adjectival Affixes, allomorphs (ы)мды/(і)мді, e.g. тартымды, келісімді, ұстамды.

*НДЫ Deverbal Adjectival Affixes, allomorphs (ы)нды/(і)нді, e.g. жасанды, шәйінді, жыртынды, үзінді.

*ҢҚЫ Denominal Adjectival Affixes, allomorphs (ы)ңқы/(і)ңкі, e.g. басыңқы, түсіңкі

*ЙЫҚ first person imperative Affix, allomorphs (а)йық/(е)йік, e.g. ойайық 'let's dance'

*ҢЫЗ second person plural imperative or possessive pronominal Affix, allomorphs (ы)ңыз/(і)ңіз

*ҢЫЗДАР honorific second person plural imperative or possessive pronominal Affix, allomorphs (ы)ңыздар/(і)ңіздер, e.g. келіңіздер 'come (you pl.)', үйіңіздер 'your house'.

*Ң first person singular imperative or possessive pronominal Affix, allomorphs (ы)ңыз/(і)ң

*ҢДАР honorific first person singular imperative or possessive pronominal Affix, allomorphs (ы)ңыздар/(і)ңдер, e.g. келіңдер 'come (you pl.)', үйіңдер 'your house'

*СЫН third person singular/plural imperative Affix, allomorphs сын/сін, e.g. оқысын 'let her read'

*ҒЫ 'want to' Optative Mood Affixes expresses wish or desire, marked by the Affix, allomorphs ғы/гі, қы/кі, e.g. келгім 'I want to come', сөйлегің 'you want to say', айтқысы 'she wants to say', кеткіңіз 'you (pl.) want to leave'.

*СА 'if' Conditional Mood Affix, allomorphs са/се, e.g. барсам 'if I go', келсең 'if you (sg.) come', сөйлесе 'if she speaks', айтсаңыздар 'if you (pl. honorific) say'

*У Deverbal Nominal Affix, allomorphs, у/ю, e.g. балау, кішілеу, босаңдау, үлкендеу, тастақтау, еңкіштеу.

*РАҚ Comparative Adjectival Affix, allomorphs, (ы)рақ/(і)рек, e.g. ұзынырақ, биігірек, аласарақ, кішірек.